

## A CHOREUTES ON SILPHIUM INTEGRIFOLIUM.

BY A. R. GROTE.

Mr. Coquillett has communicated to me specimens of a *Choreutes* which he has reared, together with a description of the larva. The species appears to be new and is considered by Professor Fernald to be distinct from *Pretiosana*.

## CHOREUTES SILPHIELLA, n. s.

Thorax orange, with a metallic stripe on the tegulae. Head olivaceous. Pectus and basal joint of palpi whitish. Fore wings with the base orange, to a dusky, inwardly oblique, transverse shade line. A longitudinal metallic stripe before the shade line below costa and some metallic scales below median vein. Middle of the wing mottled, grayish, enclosing two metallic discal spots edged with black, superposed; below them two faint blackish lines to internal margin. Apical portion of the wing taken up with a wide circle of dusky and orange scales enclosing a series of metallic points edged with black. The space enclosed by the circle, near the margin, is gray and mottled like the middle of the wing. The metallic spots have a violet or green reflection. The circle is twice cut by oblique orange stripes, over the sub-costal nervules and over the median nervules, in opposing positions. Edge of the wing dusky, fringes dark. Costal edge with two white dots beneath, wide apart. Hind wing blackish; beneath crossed by a white sub-terminal band, and another before the middle of the wing. Length of forewing 5 to 6 mm. *Hab.* Illinois.

The larva of this species is described by Mr. Coquillett as follows:

CHOREUTES SILPHIELLA, *Grote*.—Body thickest at the middle, tapering toward each end, pale green; a dark colored dorsal line; piliferous spots and cervical shield green; head small, nearly horizontal, pale green, with a black dot on each side near the jaws, and usually with a black dash on each side near the junction of the head with the first segment; venter pale green, unmarked; 16 legs; length, 13 mm. Lives in communities on *Silphium Integrifolium* in nests formed by fastening the terminal leaves together with silken threads. Found June 19; imagoes July 2.

A distinct but allied species of *Choreutes* has been collected Mr. Hy. Edwards in California (*Sierra Nevada*).

## DESCRIPTIONS OF GEOMETRIDÆ, CHIEFLY COLLECTED BY MR. PILATE.

BY A. R. GROTE.

## PLAGODIS FLOSCULARIA, n. sp.

♀. Larger than the other species, and of a different color. Fore-wings vivid lemon yellow, with the costa, at base, touched

with pinkish brown, and the costal edge, between the two transverse shaded lines, washed with very pale pinkish. The two lines merely indicated. Basal line a little darker yellow than the ground color, and apparently including double narrow lines, arcuate. Outer line commencing near apices, where it is touched with red; below this obsolete and appearing again as a dark brown line, edging inwardly a large pinkish brown patch on internal margin before the angle. Apices with a red fleck. Hind-wings pale yellow, fading to whitish to costa and base. At internal angle is a patch, margined by darker lines, corresponding to the patch before internal angle of primaries. Body lemon yellow, anus shaded with reddish. Breast and head pinkish. Venter shaded with reddish. Wings beneath lemon yellow; the pinkish patch at anal angle of secondaries distinct and somewhat diffusely extended. There are no irrorations on the wings of this lovely insect, which expands an inch and a half. Ohio. Mr. G. R. Pilate.

ASPILAI'ES GAUSAPARIA, n. sp.

♂. Smaller than *Lintneraria*. Antennæ bipectinate. Upper surface of wings and body entirely concolorous, dusky purplish red. Primaries crossed by three faint black lines formed by aggregations of the black scales with which the wings are besprinkled. A sub-basal arcuate line; a waved median shade line; both of these a little diffuse. A narrower, uneven line at apical fourth, continued to internal margin. A black discal dot just beyond the median shade, surrounded by a brighter tinting on the cell. Hind-wings with dot, and the outer line continuous. Beneath much paler, with dots, and an outer common line. *Expanse*, 26 mm. Wisconsin.

DEILINIA GLOMERARIA, n. sp.

♀. White; wings sprinkled with blackish. Front, between the eyes, reddish. Wings entire; hind-wings rounded. Small black discal dots on both wings. A single regular denticulate blackish extra-discal common line crosses both wings. The dark powderings are more massed on terminal space of fore-wings, before the fine, incomplete terminal line. Beneath more whitish, with the dots distinct and the line indicated. In its course this line is a little bent on primaries above, running in over the median nervules. *Expanse* 26 mm. Ohio, Mr. J. R. Pilate; Canada.

In this species and the following the tibiæ are not incrasated. I do not know the males, which prevents my feeling sure that they belong to this genus.

DEILINIA SEPTEMFLUARIA, n. sp.

♀. White, with brownish irrorations. Front a little reddish. Hind-wings slightly produced at the middle. Ornamentation distinct. Fore-wings crossed by three even ochre lines; the first,

arcuate, beyond the base; the second nearly straight before the middle of the wing; the third at three-quarters from base, a little bent opposite the cell, else nearly straight. Just beyond this line is a faint dark line, not easily perceived, containing a distinct dark scale blotch between veins 3 and 4. This and the outer two ochre lines are continued across hind-wings, which also have the scale blotch in the same place. Beneath the markings repeated; discal marks; the irrorations are coarser and yellowish in part. *Expanse* 23 mm. Ohio, Mr. G. R. Pilate.

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PAPILIO ECCLIPSIS, A DOUBTFUL OR LOST N.  
AMERICAN BUTTERFLY.

BY DR. HERMAN H. HAGEN.

I desire to draw attention to the famous *Papilio Ecclipsis* Linn. The specimen is figured by Petiver in *Gazophylaz.* Pl. 10, fig. 6; the quotation by Kirby, pl. 33. f. 11, is erroneous, and refers to *Erebia Portlandia*. Petiver, p. 16, says "It exactly resembles our English Brimstone Butterfly (*R. Rhamni*), were it not for those black spots and apparent blue moons in the lower wings. This is the only one I have seen." In the *Catalogus Classicus*, p. 2, this species is put by Petiver among the European insects.

Linne described the species, 1763 (not 1764 as stated by Kirby) in *Centuria Insectorum* p. 23, No. 67. He quotes Petiver's figure as "bona" and says: *Habitat in America septentrionali, De Geer.* Therefore a specimen must have existed in De Geer's collection, but this is not described in his memoirs, nor mentioned in Retzius' Catalogue. Linné repeats his description in *Syst. Nat.* Ed. XII, p. 765. Werneburg has overlooked that Petiver put his species among the European insects, and does not mention it. W. F. Kirby, *Synon. Catal.* p. 488, quotes the species in brackets, and says; "spec. fict." America. I think it should be examined if the species is still in Petiver's collection which belongs to the British Museum. If it is really fictitious, perhaps the specimen in De Geer's collection came from the same maker. After all De Geer's collection is still preserved and in good condition in Stockholm. I think Linnæus must have had some data to give the country as North America. It is sure that Linné has described another fictitious insect—the famous *Scarabæus Tridentatus*. But here the falsification of blue moons seems somewhat more difficult if not impossible. It occurs to me that perhaps the *P. Ecclipsis* is an insect near to *Colias Caesonia*, now not represented in cabinets, or a remarkable variety. At least the above quoted collections should be searched for a more satisfactory explanation.